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ABRIDGED LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS APPLICABLE TO AGRICULTURE

(December 7, 1796: George Washington, in his last message to Congress recommended the use of public funds in aid of agriculture and the establishment of boards to collect and diffuse agricultural information. January 11, 1797: A committee of the House of Representatives recommended the establishment of a national agricultural board or society. The House established a committee of agriculture in 1820 and the Senate one in 1825. In 1828 Congress authorized the publication of a manual, prepared by Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury, and containing the best available information on the culture and manufacture of silk, and also of Count Von Hazzi's Treatise on the Rearing of Silk-Worms.)

March 3, 1839: Congress authorized the Commissioner of Patents to expend the sum of \$1,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics and for other agricultural purposes. (5 Stat. 353.)

May 15, 1862: A law establishing a Department of Agriculture under a commissioner the general design and duties of which were to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. (12 Stat. 387.)

June 2, 1862: The first Morrill Land-Grant College Act, granting (origin of "grants-in-aid") to each of the States an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative it had in Congress, or the equivalent in land script, proceeds from the sale of which were to be used for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading subjects would be branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

August 30, 1890: The second Morrill Land-Grant College Act providing further endowments for more precisely specified educational purposes, and also authorizing the establishment of colleges for Negroes in States or Territories where a distinction of race and color is made in the admission of students. March 4, 1907: The so-called Nelson Amendment appropriating \$25,000 to colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts with the provision that a portion of the funds might be used for the training of teachers of elementary agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 301-08, 321-28.)

May 29, 1884: An act establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, intended to prevent exportation of diseased cattle, and the spread of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of domestic animals and live poultry. (7 U.S.C. 391.)

March 2, 1887: The Hatch Agricultural Experiment Stations Act, authorizing the establishment, under the direction of the land-grant colleges, of stations in the several States to conduct experiments relating to agricultural subjects, these stations forming departments of the land-grant colleges. March 16, 1906:

NOTE: U. S. Code citations are to the 1940 Edition; in the absence of code references, citations are to U. S. Statutes at Large.



The Adams Act for the same general purposes as the Hatch Act, but emphasizing original researches or experiments; no part of the Adams Act can be used for printing and only 5 percent for buildings or purchase of land. February 24, 1925: The Purnell Act provides a total of \$60,000 to each State; emphasizing economic and social research and permitting expenditure of 10 percent for buildings and land; also providing for printing. June 29, 1935: The Bankhead-Jones Law providing for a government allotment of \$5,000,000 for agricultural research, 60 percent of which is allotted to the State experiment stations; and 40 percent to the Secretary of Agriculture; funds allotted to the States in an amount which bore the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population ... of the State bore to the rural population ... of all the States. To receive these funds each State must show an expenditure from State funds of equal amounts for agricultural investigation. These funds are to be used for "research into laws and principles underlying basic problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects." June 20, 1936: Extension of the benefits of Adams, Purnell, and Capper-Ketcham acts to the Territory of Alaska. August 28, 1937: An act to extend the benefits of Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico. (7 U.S.C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-79.)

February 9, 1889: The law making the USDA an executive department under supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (5 U.S.C. 512.)

August 30, 1890: An act to suspend the importation of all or any class of livestock for a limited time when necessary to protect animals in the United States from infectious or contagious diseases and to set up quarantines of imported animals when need arises; the act also provided for the inspection of animals imported and those intended for export. (21 U.S.C. 101-07.)

October 1, 1890: An act transferring the meteorological work then carried on by the Army Signal Corps to the Department of Agriculture, and creating the Weather Bureau. (15 U.S.C. 311.)

March 3, 1891: An act establishing the national forests, authorizing the President to set aside forest reserves from the public domain. February 1, 1905: Another act transferred custody of the national forests to the Secretary of Agriculture. March 1, 1911: The Weeks Act authorized States to enter into compacts for the protection from fire of forested watersheds and navigable streams, and set up a National Forest Reservation Commission to pass on recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase of lands necessary for the regulation of the flow of navigable streams. (16 U.S.C. 471-2, 501.)

March 2, 1897: An act, as amended, to control the importation of tea inferior to established standards and setting up a board of experts to prepare and submit to the Secretary of Agriculture standard samples of tea. The provisions of this act were carried out by the Food and Drug Administration which was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Administration by Reorganization Plan IV. (21 U.S.C. 41-50.)

May 9, 1902: The adulterated and renovated butter act, regulating the manufacture of these products under special taxes and providing inspection of establishments under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the promulgation by him of such regulations as might be required. (26 U.S.C. 2320-26.)



June 3, 1902: An act which made the Divisions of Soils, Forestry and Chemistry into Bureaus and combined the Divisions of Botany, Pomology, Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, Agrostology, and Experimental Gardens and Grounds into the Bureau of Plant Industry. (5 U.S.C. 524.)

February 2, 1903: An act authorizing regulation of the exportation and transportation of livestock, from any place in the United States where the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe communicable livestock diseases exist, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to foreign countries; and authorizing the Secretary to take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction into, or the dissemination within, the United States of communicable diseases of animals. (21 U.S.C. 112, 113, 120, 121.)

March 3, 1905: The Insect Pest Act, as amended, forbidding interstate transportation of enumerated insect pests via any means, except for scientific purposes under such rules and regulations as are promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 141-48.)

March 3, 1905: An act empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to quarantine any State or Territory or the District of Columbia when he determines that livestock therein are affected with any communicable disease, and prohibiting the movement of livestock therefrom except upon compliance with regulations prescribed by him. (21 U.S.C. 123-124.)

June 29, 1906: The Twenty-eight Hour Law, providing for care of animals in transit, regulating interstate transportation of animals, confinement, unloading for rest, water and feeding. (45 U.S.C. 71-4.)

March 4, 1907: The Meat Inspection Act authorizing the examination of animals, meat, meat food products, used in interstate or foreign commerce, and inspection of slaughter and packing establishments, and regulating exportation of livestock. (21 U.S.C. 71-96.) June 10, 1942: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture upon application by intrastate commerce meat packing establishments to provide for Federal meat inspections at such establishments in order to facilitate the purchase of meat and meat food products by Federal agencies during the war emergency. (56 Stat. 351.)

May 23, 1908: Dairy Products Exports Act which promotes commerce with foreign countries in connection with dairy products by preventing the exportation of such products unless the same have been inspected and certified. (21 U.S.C. 94a.)

April 26, 1910: The Insecticide Act, prohibiting the sale or transportation in interstate commerce of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides and providing for seizure of same. (7 U.S.C. 121-134.)

August 3, 1912: An act establishing a standard barrel for apples was followed on August 31, 1916 by The Standard Container Act of 1916 (15 U.S.C. 251-56) establishing standards for climax baskets, and one establishing standards for hampers and round-stave baskets May 21, 1928, The Standard Container Act of 1928 (15 U.S.C. 257a-257i) with regulations for enforcement within reasonable tolerances.

August 20, 1912: The Plant Quarantine Act, regulating the importation and interstate shipment of plants, plant products, and other commodities so as to prevent the introduction into and spread within the United States of injurious plant



diseases and insect pests, and establishing the Federal Horticultural Board. (7 U.S.C. 151-167.)

August 24, 1912: The Importation of Adulterated Seeds Act, as later amended, prohibiting the importation into the United States of seeds which are adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes, and providing for criminal prosecution of persons who knowingly violate the act. (7 U.S.C. 111-16.)

March 4, 1913: An act to prevent the preparation and sale in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States of worthless or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products for domestic animals, or the importation or interstate shipment of such products. The Secretary is authorized to regulate the preparation of such products for sale in the District of Columbia, Territories, or other places under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and for interstate shipment. (21 U.S.C. 151-58.)

May 8, 1914: The Agricultural Extension or Smith-Lever Act providing for cooperative work with the land-grant colleges in giving instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not in attendance; also for imparting such information through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, whereupon the farm management and farmers' cooperative demonstration work carried on by Bureau of Plant Industry was discontinued. The Federal Government appropriated funds to carry out the purposes of the act which, however, had to be matched by an equal sum appropriated by the legislature of the State in question, or provided by the State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within each State for maintenance of the work. Federal funds were granted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each State bore to the total population of all the States.

May 22, 1928: The Capper-Ketcham Act was passed providing funds to be used for agricultural extension work; the bill requires that at least 80 percent of all appropriations under this act totaling \$17,280,000 shall be utilized for payment of salaries of extension agents in counties and, for the first time, recognized the important junior extension work with boys and girls. June 29, 1935: Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 providing an ultimate final appropriation of \$12,000,000 annually to be allotted to the several States under the same terms and under the same conditions as the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, except that \$908,000 shall be paid to the several States and Hawaii in equal shares and the remainder shall be paid to the States in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total population of the several States, no offset of State money being required. June 20, 1936: Extension of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Hawaii. (7 U.S.C. 341-8, 386c.)

June 30, 1914: A law establishing the Bureau of Crop Estimates, later, by law of March 3, 1921, the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, later still combined with the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics to become the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, established by law of May 11, 1922. (7 U.S.C. 411.)

June 17, 1916: The Federal Farm Loan Act set up Federal land banks to provide farmers with a source of Federally supervised cooperative credit by making long-term loans to farmers who use their farms as security, and creating the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. (12 U.S.C. 641.)

August 11, 1916: The United States Warehouse Act, as amended, providing for the licensing by the Secretary of Agriculture of warehouses in which agricultural commodities are stored for shipment in interstate commerce. (7 U.S.C. 241-73.)



August 11, 1916: The United States Grain Standards Act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the handling, grading, and transportation of grain, and to promulgate standards of quality and condition for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans and such other grains as in his judgment needed such action. (7 U.S.C. 71-87.)

August 11, 1916: The United States Cotton Futures Act laying a tax on each pound of cotton involved in any contract of sale of cotton for future delivery upon exchange, unless specified types of contracts are used. (26 U.S.C. 1090-1106.)

July 3, 1918: The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, prohibiting the hunting of migratory birds and their shipment except under regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and involving the provisions of a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916. This was followed by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929: (16 U.S.C. 715) as amended, establishing the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, with the Secretary of Interior as Chairman, and Secretary of Agriculture, as a member; which may acquire lands recommended by him as necessary for the conservation of migratory birds. (16 U.S.C. 703-11.)

August 15, 1921: The Packers and Stockyards Act, regulating the business practices of packers in interstate commerce and of stockyard owners or operators, and the commission merchants and others operating at yards posted by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the act, and prohibiting unreasonable, unfair, unjustly discriminatory, and deceptive practices and devices. (7 U.S.C. 182-229.)

November 9, 1921: The Federal Highway Act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to direct payments to the States by the Secretary of the Treasury on a specified basis for the construction of public highways. September 5, 1940: Authorized highway appropriation to be administered by Secretary of Agriculture and Federal Works Administrator. (23 U.S.C. 1-25.)

August 31, 1922: The Honey Bee Act providing for the governing of importation of adult honey bees into the United States. (7 U.S.C. 281-282.)

September 21, 1922: The Grain Futures Act, to control transactions in grain involving the sale thereof for future delivery; later amended by the Commodity Exchange Act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1491), which regulates the exchanges, commission merchants, and brokers, who deal in future contracts covering a considerable number of agricultural commodities, and provides for the elimination of questionable market practices such as: Excessive speculation, use of contracts designed to mislead or defraud customers, wash sales, cross trades, fictitious sales, dealings by unregistered futures commission merchants or unregistered brokers, and so on. (7 U.S.C. 1-17.)

March 3, 1923: The Naval Stores Act, providing for the establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of official standards for rosin and turpentine, requiring that all rosin and turpentine shipped in interstate commerce be sold under or by reference to such standards, and prohibiting deceitful practices in the sale of naval stores. June 16, 1938: (52 Stat. 746) Secretary of Agriculture authorized to utilize regional associations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and other Government agencies in administering Naval Stores Conservation programs. (7 U.S.C. 91-99.)



March 4, 1923: The Filled Milk Act, declaring filled milk an adulterated article of food injurious to the public health and its sale a fraud on the public. (21 U.S.C. 61-63.)

March 4, 1923: The Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 authorizing the chartering of 12 Federal intermediate credit banks which make loans to and discount for production credit associations, banks for cooperatives, State and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock-loan companies and similar financing institutions. (12 U.S.C. 1151-1322.)

March 4, 1923: The United States Cotton Standards Act, providing for the establishment of quality standards for cotton, forbidding the use of other than official standards in transactions in interstate commerce, publishing prices or quotations determined in or in connection with such transactions, and authorizing an inspection service. (7 U.S.C. 51-65.)

May 29, 1924: An act establishing the Bureau of Dairying, later Bureau of Dairy Industry, for the investigation of the dairy industry and the dissemination of information promoting it. (7 U.S.C. 401.)

June 7, 1924: The Clarke-McNary Act to authorize the acceptance by the United States of donations of timber lands in order to assure future timber supplies. (16 U.S.C. 471, 505, 515, 564-70.)

July 2, 1926: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a division of cooperative marketing to disseminate to cooperative associations, economic, statistical, and historical information regarding cooperative associations in the United States and foreign countries. (7 U.S.C. 452-453.)

February 12, 1927: The Import Milk Act designed to prevent the importation into the United States of milk and cream which do not comply with health requirements specifically designated therein. (21 U.S.C. 141-49.)

March 3, 1927: The Produce Agency Act, making it a criminal offense for any person receiving fruits, vegetables, melons, dairy or poultry products, for perishable farm products in interstate commerce, for or in behalf of another, to fail truly and correctly to account for the same, or to make false reports or statements relating to the handling or disposition of same. (7 U.S.C. 491-97.)

March 3, 1927: Cotton Statistics Act, as amended, authorizing the collection and publication of statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton and also provides for the classification and news service of producer groups authorized for cotton improvement. (7 U.S.C. 471-476.)

March 4, 1927: The Federal Caustic Poisons Act, regulating interstate and foreign commerce in dangerous caustic or corrosive substances sold or exchanged in commerce, and preventing misbranding. (15 U.S.C. 401-11.)

January 14, 1929: Tobacco Statistics Act, as amended, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for the classification of tobacco. (7 U.S.C. 501-508.)



June 15, 1929: An act establishing the Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. (12 U.S.C. 1141.)

June 18, 1929: An act providing for a census of agriculture and livestock which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on farms and ranges of the country. (13 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)

June 5, 1930: An act establishing a Foreign Agricultural Service to acquire information regarding the quality, competition, and demand for agricultural products, and the production, marketing, and distribution of such products in foreign countries. (7 U.S.C. 542.)

June 10, 1930: The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as amended, requiring the licensing of commission merchants, dealers, and brokers handling fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce, and declaring specified types of unfair conduct unlawful. (7 U.S.C. 499a-499i.)

June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 672): Tariff Act of 1930, Sec. 201, Par. 1606, of which permits the importation, duty free, by citizens of the United States, for breeding purposes of animals, except black or silver foxes, if pure breed and registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed; and Sec. 306 of which prohibits the importation of animals or fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from foot-and-mouth and rinderpest infected countries, and of meats which are unfit for human food or which do not comply with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. (19 U.S.C. 1201.)

March 2, 1931: An act to eradicate and control predatory animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wild game animals, fur-bearing animals, and birds, also for protecting domestic animals through suppression of rabies and tularemia in predatory and other wild animals. (7 U.S.C. 426.)

July 21, 1932: An act creating the regional agricultural credit corporations under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and which, on March 27, 1933, came under the Farm Credit Administration, were authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen for various specified agricultural purposes. (12 U.S.C. 1148.)

March 27, 1933: Executive Order No. 6084 consolidated into one independent agency, the Farm Credit Administration, all Federal agencies and activities providing or supervising farm credit in the United States at that time.

May 12, 1933: The Agricultural Adjustment Act, later amended, was enacted to establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as would reestablish prices to farmers at a level that would give farm commodities parity, or a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of the farm commodity in a base period of August 1909-July 1914, except for potatoes and tobacco for which the base



period was August 1919-July 1929. (7 U.S.C. 601-71.) March 31, 1944: A joint resolution to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco. (Public Law 276, 78th Cong.)

May 12, 1933: An act authorizing the Land Bank Commissioner to make first and second mortgage loans to assist in the emergency refinancing of farm mortgage debts. (12 U.S.C. 1016.)

June 10, 1933: (48 Stat. 123.) Export Apple and Pear Act protecting the reputation of American grown apples and pears in foreign markets and prevents deception or misrepresentation as to the quality of such produce. This act also requires inspection and certification by the United States Department of Agriculture. (7 U.S.C. 581-589.)

June 16, 1933: The Farm Credit Act authorizing creation of 12 production credit corporations and the establishment of production credit associations and of 13 banks for cooperatives. (12 U.S.C. 1131-48.)

January 31, 1934: An act creating Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to supply funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans and to make loans to, and buy the bonds of, the 12 Federal land banks. (12 U.S.C. 1020.)

March 23, 1935: Transfer of Soil Erosion Service in Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture. (Pursuant to Powers in Executive Order 6252, August 19, 1933 and Order 6929, December 26, 1934.)

April 27, 1935: The Soil Erosion Act, establishing the Soil Conservation Service to prevent soil erosion, thus preserving natural resources, controlling floods, maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, and carrying out other public purposes. The Service was authorized to conduct investigations and research, carry out preventive measures on Federal lands or by cooperative agreement with agencies and persons controlling other lands, and contribute services, equipment, money or materials in connection with such operations. February 29, 1936: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act continued and extended the Soil Erosion Act of 1935, sections 7 to 17 of which authorized an agricultural conservation program in which the emphasis shifted from temporary adjustment to soil conservation and improved farm-management practices; it included provisions for apportionment of acreage allotments and payments to landlords, tenants, and share-croppers for carrying out soil-building and soil-conserving practices. (7 U.S.C. 608-1, 612b, 612c, 624, 1301, 1372, 1385, 1391; 16 U.S.C. 590a-590q.)

April 30, 1935: Establishment of the Resettlement Administration by Executive Order No. 7027, pursuant to the act of April 8, 1935, for the purpose of administering projects involving resettlement of destitute or low-income families from rural and urban areas, including the establishment, maintenance and operation of communities in rural and suburban areas; to initiate and administer a program on soil erosion, stream pollution, seacoast erosion, reforestation, and flood control; and to make loans to finance the purchase of farm lands and necessary equipment by farmers, farm tenants, croppers or farm laborers. December 31, 1936: Transfer of Resettlement Administration to Department of Agriculture by Executive Order No. 7530.



June 29, 1935: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research into basic laws and principles of agriculture, providing for similar work by experiment stations, establishing a special Department of Agriculture research fund. It provides a total appropriation of \$980,000 to be paid annually in equal shares to the States and ultimately \$1,500,000 additional, allotted annually to each of the several States, "in the proportion which the total population of each State ... bears to the total population of all the States." (7 U.S.C. 427.)

August 23, 1935: The Tobacco Inspection Act, regulating transactions involving tobacco and establishing standards and grades by uniform classification and inspection procedures in order to control unwarranted price fluctuations. (7 U.S.C. 511a-q.)

August 29, 1935: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with State officials to acquire State forest lands. (16 U.S.C. 567a.)

May 20, 1936: The Rural Electrification Act of 1936, establishing the Rural Electrification Administration and providing for loans to promote rural electrification and use of electric power. (7 U.S.C. 903.) September 21, 1944: The Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 provides new authority for Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to Rural Electrification Administration, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, at 1 and 3/4 percent per annum, and provides that prior loans shall be adjusted at the same rate. It provides that loans to borrowers be made at 2 percent per annum and for adjustment of interest rates on outstanding loans at the same rate. Extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under the act. (Public Law 425, 78th Cong.) December 23, 1944: An act authorizing the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans to cooperative associations to repay or refinance loans from the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Public Law 563, 78th Cong.)

June 22, 1936: The Flood Control Act, as amended, placing Federal investigations and improvements of rivers and other waterways for flood control and allied purposes under the jurisdiction of the War Department and Federal investigations of watersheds and measures for retarding runoff and waterflow and the prevention of soil erosion under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. (33 U.S.C. 701.) December 22, 1944: An act authorizing various Agriculture Department post-war projects in connection with Flood Control. (Public Law 534, 78th Cong.)

June 24, 1936: The Peanut Statistics Act, as amended, providing for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts. (7 U.S.C. 951-957.)

January 29, 1937: An act authorizing the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to make emergency crop and feed loans. (7 U.S.C. 1007.)

May 18, 1937: The Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, providing for the cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the land-grant colleges and universities and State forestry agencies, in the development of farm forestry in States and Territories. (16 U.S.C. 568b.)

June 3, 1937: The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act establishing and maintaining orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce and establishing prices to farmers at a level that would provide parity,



as well as protect the interests of consumers. This act authorized the establishment of quotas or allotments for the sale of certain commodities and penalties for those exceeding quotas set by the Secretary of Agriculture, and it reenacted certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. (7 U.S.C. 601-671.)

July 22, 1937: The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act authorizing the making of loans to farm tenants to enable them to become owners, also to laborers, sharecroppers, etc., upon acceptance of a scientific farm-management plan such as to enable a diligent farm family to carry on farming successfully in the locality. Provision was also made for rehabilitation loans to eligible individuals to enable them to purchase such livestock, supplies and equipment as would help them rehabilitate themselves as self-subsistent farmers, loans to be secured by lien on crops, chattel mortgages, or assignments from sale of farm products. (7 U.S.C. 1000-29.)

August 28, 1937: An act to assist in providing facilities for water storage and utilization in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States. The Secretary was directed to formulate and keep current a program of projects, to construct and to sell or lease various facilities, to cooperate with other agencies as deemed necessary, and to obtain options upon and acquire lands, rights, or interests therein or rights to the use of water. (16 U.S.C. 590.)

September 1, 1937: The Sugar Act, providing for the establishment of sugar marketing quotas by proration of the amount of sugar needed to meet consumers' requirements among domestic sugar producing areas, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and foreign countries; and providing for payments to domestic producers of sugar beets and sugarcane upon compliance with specified conditions. (7 U.S.C. 1100-1183.) June 20, 1944: An act to extend for two additional years the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar. (Public Law 345, 78th Cong.)

February 16, 1938: The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, authorizes insurance against loss on wheat and cotton crops. (7 U.S.C. 1501-1504, 1505-1518.) July 12, 1943: The Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944 prohibited the use of this appropriation for insurance of wheat or cotton crops planted subsequent to July 31, 1943. (57 Stat. 392.) December 23, 1944: An act amending the Federal Crop Insurance Act and authorizing insurance on wheat, cotton and flax, commencing in 1945 and trial insurance on certain other crops. (Public Law 551, 78th Cong.)

February 16, 1938: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, providing for the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities through the establishment of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice and peanuts and the making of loans by Commodity Credit Corporation on agricultural commodities. The act also provided for the establishment of four regional research laboratories for the purpose of finding new uses and markets for agricultural products and byproducts. (7 U.S.C. 1281-1407.)

April 25, 1939: Reorganization Plan No. I, placed the Bureau of Public Roads in the Federal Works Agency and the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and the Commodity Credit Corporation in the Department of Agriculture. February 28, 1944: A joint resolution continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1945. (Public Law 240, 78th Cong.)



May 9, 1939: Reorganization Plan No. II, placed the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of Interior and the Rural Electrification Administration in the Department of Agriculture. A portion of foreign agricultural service in the Department of Agriculture was transferred to the State Department.

August 9, 1939: The Federal Seed Act to regulate foreign and interstate commerce in specified agricultural seeds and to prevent unfair practices. (7 U.S.C. 1551-1610.)

August 11, 1939: The Wheeler-Case Act authorizing water conservation in Great Plains and in arid and semi-arid areas under the Department of Interior, with the Department of Agriculture participating in certain respects. (16 U.S.C. 590y.)

April 2, 1940: Reorganization Plan No. III combined the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation into the Surplus Marketing Administration in the Department of Agriculture.

April 4, 1940: The Schwellenbach Act providing for the delegation of regulatory functions by the Secretary of Agriculture (i.e., the issuance of orders, etc., after notice and hearing, which have force of law). (U.S.C. 516-a.)

April 11, 1940: Reorganization Plan No. IV transferred the Weather Bureau to the Department of Commerce, but authorized the Department of Agriculture to continue to make snow surveys and conduct the research on (a) relationships between weather and crops, (b) long-range weather forecasting, and (c) relationships between weather and soil erosion. This plan also transferred the Food and Drug Administration to the Federal Security Agency, except the functions relating to the Insecticide Act and the Naval Stores, which were administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Certain functions of the Soil Conservation Service relating to soil and moisture operations conducted on Department of Interior lands were transferred to the Department of Interior.

October 8, 1940: Authorized operators of country public grain warehouses, if they lack sufficient space to accommodate all depositors, to move storage grain, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture without the prior cancellation of such country receipts, to other warehouses. (7 U.S.C. 608f.)

July 1, 1941: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support a price for the producers of any nonbasic agricultural commodity at 85 percent of the parity or comparable price therefor through commodity loan, purchase, or other operations, when he finds it necessary to encourage the production of such commodity. By the Act of October 2, 1942, the rate was increased from 85 to 90 percent. (15 U.S.C. 713, 713a-1, 713a-4, 713a-8.)

March 11, 1941: The Lease-Lend Act providing for the lease, loan, etc., of war materials, including agricultural commodities or articles in the interest of the defense of the United States. (22 U.S.C. 411-19.)



December 23, 1941: An act which abolished the Virgin Islands Homestead Authority and transferred the administration of the Homesteads Projects in the Virgin Islands from the Virgin Islands Government to the Department of Agriculture. (55 Stat. 857.)

January 31, 1942: The Mexican Border Act providing for the regulation by this Department of entries from Mexico of railway cars and other vehicles, baggage, and other materials which might carry insect pests and plant diseases, and for inspection, cleaning and disinfection of such vehicles and materials, and requiring fees to be charged which will cover service costs as nearly as may be. (7 U.S.C. 149.)

February 6, 1942: An act amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, providing for the adjustment of marketing equities and acreage allotments where farm land is acquired for defense purposes. (56 Stat. 51.)

February 23, 1942: An Executive Order consolidating certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture into the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and the Agricultural Research Administration. (Executive Order 9069.)

March 5, 1942: An act, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to administer a program for the developing of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants. (7 U.S.C. 171.)

May 30, 1942: An Executive Order defining additional functions, duties and powers of the Secretary of Agriculture, among others, relating to the procurement of war material abroad. (Executive Order 9177.)

June 22, 1942: This act provides for the inspection of quality and condition of farm produce received in interstate commerce. (7 U.S.C. 414.)

October 1, 1942: An Executive Order, based on Title II of the Second War Powers Act of 1942, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition property necessary for war purposes in connection with the Emergency Rubber Project or in connection with the storing and warehousing of agricultural commodities and products. (Executive Order 9249.)

October 2, 1942: An act authorizing the President to issue an order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living, setting forth the formula for determining the price below which no maximum price shall be established for any agricultural commodity and authorizing and directing the Commodity Credit Corporation to make loans upon cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts at specified rates. Pursuant to this act, Executive Order 9250 was issued, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator, jointly, to establish or maintain or adjust prices of agricultural commodities, (56 Stat. 765.)

December 5, 1942: An Executive Order centralizing and delegating authority to the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the production and distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs. (Executive Order No. 9280.)



December 11, 1942: An act providing for domestic control of production and distribution of the opium poppy and its products, and requiring Department agencies to assist and advise the Treasury Department upon request. (21 U.S.C. 188.)

March 26, 1943: An Executive Order consolidating certain agencies within the Department of Agriculture into an Administration of Food Production and Distribution, and providing for the further centralization and delegation of authority with respect to the production and distribution of food in the War Food Administration. (Executive Order No. 9322.)

April 8, 1943: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States subject to his administration, custody, or control within 10 years after acquisition of such lands. (57 Stat. 388.)

April 10, 1943: An Executive Order authorizing the Administrators of Food Production and Distribution and the Price Administrator to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities. (Executive Order No. 9328.)

April 19, 1943: An Executive Order consolidating certain bureaus within Department of Agriculture into a War Food Administration, and transferring of certain powers, functions, and duties of Secretary of Agriculture to War Food Administrator as a further step in centralizing and delegating authority with respect to distribution and production of food. (Executive Order No. 9334.)

April 29, 1943: An act authorizing the War Food Administration to assist in providing an adequate supply of workers for production and harvesting of essential agricultural commodities. (57 Stat. 70.)

October 28, 1943: An Executive Order transferring certain powers, functions, and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture to the War Food Administrator. (Executive Order No. 9392.)

December 3, 1943: An act authorizing the creation of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee, with the Secretary of Agriculture as Chairman. (57 Stat. 595.)

March 31, 1944: An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to establish cooperative sustained-yield units on forest land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary establishing the unit. (Public Law 273, 78th Cong.)

June 22, 1944: The G. I. Bill of Rights, providing for loans to veterans for the purchase, upon approval by the Administration of Veterans' Affairs of farms and farm equipment. This act also amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by making veterans eligible for the benefits included therein.

October 3, 1944: The Surplus Property Act of 1944 establishes a Surplus Property Board to supervise the disposal of surplus war material. It provides for certain functions to be exercised by the War Food Administrator and imposes restrictions on sales of certain agricultural commodities and includes provisions to facilitate the sale of such property in rural areas with the assistance of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. (Public Law 457, 78th Cong.)



September 21, 1944: Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. This act consists largely of various legislative authorizations which have previously appeared annually in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts, but have not been a part of basic legislation. The act carries provisions relating to the following: rural electrification, animal disease control, insect and plant control, research, forestry, AAA programs, Soil Conservation Service, marketing work, Farm Credit Administration, and general administrative provisions. (Public Law 425, 78th Cong.)

October 3, 1944: The War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 establishes the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to be headed by a Director, and makes the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration parts of this office. Creates an advisory board to advise with the Director and to include members who have had experience in business, labor, or agriculture. Creates a Retraining and Reemployment Administration to supervise and direct the activities of all executive agencies, except the Veterans' Administration, relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Provides for advances to State unemployment funds in certain cases. Authorizes the Federal Works Agency to make loans or advances to States and political subdivisions to aid in financing investigations and other actions preliminary to the construction of public works. Provides for continuation of the orders of the Director of War Mobilization. (Public Law 458, 78th Cong.)

December 20, 1944: An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to compromise, adjust, or cancel indebtedness arising from loans and payments made or credit extended to farmers under the provisions of several laws and programs administered by the Department. (Public Law 518, 78th Cong.)

December 20, 1944: Continuation of Second War Powers Act. Continues until not after December 31, 1945, the following titles of this Act: I, ICC regulation of motor and water carriers; II, acquisition and disposition of property; III, priorities; IV, purchase of Government obligations by Federal Reserve banks; V, waiver of navigation and inspection laws; VI, requisition powers; VII, political activity; IX, free postage for members of Armed Forces; XI, acceptance of gifts; and XIV, utilization of war information. Amends Title III so as to provide for judicial review of suspension orders by the U. S. district courts for the district in which the petitioner has his principal place of business.

